ality are mostly immigrant European, and not Oriental,
Jews) there were—

Under 5 years of age	13-03 per cent.
60 years and upwards	5-17 „

The corresponding figures for non-Jews among the Egyptians were 14-42 and 6-55 per cent; *i.e.* the Jews have fewer children and fewer Jews attain a high age.

The difference in the distribution of age-groups with Jews and non-Jews is of the utmost importance for the birth- and death-rates, and for the causes of death; many wrong judgments concerning biological and social differences between them result from insufficient attention to differences in age-incidence.

(2) NATURAL INCREASE

(a) *Differences between Various Countries*

As a result of the rapid drop in the Jewish birth-rate, and a merely moderate decrease in mortality, the natural increase has suffered a constant decline. In Prussia, where fifty years ago the Jews had a yearly natural increase of 14-1 per thousand, in 1925 there was for the fixst time an excess of deaths over births, amounting to 1-1, and by 1929 to 6-3 per thousand. In Hungary, up to 1926, the Jews had a constant natural increase, but since then the number of deaths has exceeded that of births

—in 1929 by 1-7 per thousand.

As shown in Table XII, there was a natural decrease with the Jews of Moravia, Italy, Budapest, Berlin, and Vienna. In Poland, the town of Lodz, with its numerous Jewish labour population, approaches the border-line between a natural increase and a decrease, while in Cracow, where the Jews are mainly of the lower middle class—petty officials, artisans, and traders—there was still a natural increase of 8-2 per 1000.